CORSHREWSBURY, HIGHLAND DOCK, OR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLAND DOCK, MCGEAN HOUSE, (Long Branch, PORT WASH-MGTON, MOL NTS DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, Mid-tewn.) and RED BANK.—The new and spinodid steam-sat THOMAS HUNT. Capt. A H. Hagerty, will leave as New Haven Pier, Poet-selp, East River, as follows: to New Haven Pier, Poet-selp, East River, as follows: to New Haven Pier, Poet-selp, East River, as follows: prom single-self pool follows: to New Haven Pier, Poet-selp, East River, as follows: prom single-self pool follows: however, and the New House, Priday, Jan. 14, 14 A. M. Horsday, Jan. 29, 24 A. M.

REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stommgton, for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, NEW-BEDFORD and TAUNTON.—The steamers MASSACHUSETTS and COMMODORE of this line, now run regularly as hereto-fire, alternately, leaving Pier No. 2 North River, first what show Battery-place, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., and Stenington at 8 o'clock P. M., or on exrival of the mail tain, which leaves Boaton at 5 P. M.

The COMMODORE, from New York—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The MASSACHUSETTS, from New-York—Tozaday, Thursday and Saturday. From Stomington—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The steamer FERRY leaves Providence for Newport fally, except Sundays, at 2 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 10 Battery-place, or on board the boats

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JER-SEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa. Fare \$1 75.—Fall Armagement, commencing November 15, 1852. Leave Piot 16. 1 North River daily, for Easton and tutermediate phases at \$ A.M., 12 M., and 3.45 P.M., and for Somerville at 4.6 P.M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg at 6 and \$ A.M. and 2.15 P.M.

GREATNORTHERN RAILROAD - NEW-REATNORTHERN RAILROAD - NEW-YORK to VERMONT and CANADA. - Tickets are sold at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office. Broad way and Canal-st, N.Y. To Bellows-Falls, Rutland, Barlington, Windsor, White River Janction, Wells River, St. Johnsbury, St. Albana, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.
Baggage checked through. Express Trains leave at 8.A.M. and 5 P.M., in connection with the Northern Roads.
Freight by New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip every 48 at 5 P.M., connecting with the Railroad to Barlington. St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns. The Companies forming the New Haven Route are determined to make it the most comfortable and expeditions winter route to Vermont and Canada. F. HYDE, Railroad Agent, No. 152 South-st., N.Y.

HUDSON RIVER RAILEOAD.-Winter Arrangement. Trains leave Chamberset, daily, for Albary and Troy.
Express Train 6 A. M. through in 4 hours, connecting rith Trains reaching Buffalo or Moutreal at 8 o'clock same

Mail Train 8 A. M.—Through Way Train 1 P. M.
Express Train 5 P. M.—Accommodation Train 6 P. M.
For Tarrytown at 2 P.M., and an Evening Train at id For Po'keepsie at 10.50 A. M. and 4 P. M.—For Peckskill at 5.50 P. M.

The Tarrytown, Peckskill and Po'keepsie Trains stop at all Way Stations. tations. Passengers takes and States. Bull States and States. SUNDAY TRAINS from Canal-st. at 7.30 A. M. for Poughsteepsie, and at 5 P.M. for Albany, stopping at all Way Statespile, and at 5 P.M. for Albany, stopping at all Way Statespile, and at 5 P.M. for Albany.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.—On and aft-NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.—On and after the 27th of December a train will leave New-York at 8 o'clock, A. M., from foot of Courtinade-st., arriving a Philasielphia at 12 noon, at the Kensington Station. This line will be a Relief Express Train to the 9 A. M. Express Train, when will also run through in four hours. Through Thekets for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and Charleston Sold by both lines. Thekets sold to passengers for way stations in New-Jersey in the 9 A. M. train only, at reduced prices. The Trenton Accommodation Train will, on and after the 37th December, leave Tronton at 9 A. M., arriving in New-York at 12 noon, returning from New-York at 6. M., a priving in New-York at 12 noon, returning from New-York at 6. M., a priving in New-York at 12 noon, returning from New-York at 6. M., a priving in New-York at 12 noon, returning from New-York at 6. M., a priving in New-York at 12 noon, returning from New-York at 6. M., a priving in New-York at 12 noon, returning from New-York at 6. M., a priving in New-York at 12 noon, returning from New-York at 12 noon,

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN M INDIANA RAILBOAD.—On and after January 1, 1868, until further notice, Passenger Trains will run between Chicago, Toledo and Monroe daily, except Sundays, as fol-

Chicago for Montoe and Toledo at 84 A.M.
Toledo for Chicago at 8 A.M.
Monroe for Chicago at 73 A.M.

Monroe for Chicago at 24 A.M.

This Road, in conjunction with the Toledo and Norwalk,
Lake Shore, New York and Erie, Buffalo and Albany, and
Hudson River Railroads, form the only Railroad communication between Chicago and New-York City.

Also, a Railroad communication is now opened between
Chicago and Columbus, Cinclinnati and Pittsburgh, via Toledo and Norwalk Road, which intersects the Mad River and
Hamilton and Dayton Roads at Bellevae, the Mansfield
Road at Monroeville, and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh Roads, at Cleveland.

M. S. & N. I. R. R. Office, Advise, Dec. 27, 1892.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 100 Broad-at, N. Y.

OLEDO, NORWALK and CLEVELAND TOLEDO, NORWALK and CLEVFLAND in the chain of RallRoad be through, completing the last link in the chain of Rallroads be tween New-York and Boston and Chicago.—On and after Monday, Jan. 24, 1833, Passenter Trains will run daily (Sundaye accepted) as follows: Leave Toledo at 7 A M.; leave Cleveland at 1.30 P. M., connecting with Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad at Grafton, with Sandusky and Mansfield Railroad at Monroeville, Mad River and Lake Eric Road at Bellevue, and with Michigan Southern Road at Toledo.

Ezrly in February two trains will be run, connecting directly at Toledo with trains from West, and at Cleveland with those from East.—Office Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland R. R., Norwalk, O., Jan., 22 1853.

E. B. PHILLIPS. Superintendent.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-This Road will be completed to Pittaburgh by December 1st, after which all goods consigned to their Agent at Philadelphia will go through, without transshipment, within Seventy Hours, at the rates below published; offering to Morebants shipping to points on the Ohio River, or any of the Western waters, inclinies not to be received on any other route. Their arrangements with connecting roads are complete, by which Goods can be forwarded to the Interior of the Western States by Railroad, at the lowest rates, and in all cases without detention.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAIL-ROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—December 13, 1832.
—Trains ont of New-York—Accommodation and Special-at 7 and 11§ A. M., 4 and 5 P. M., through to New-Haven. At 9.10 A. M. and 6 P. M., for Port Chester.
The 11§ A. M. runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal Road.

At \$10 A. M. and \$4 P. M., for Fort-coester.

The 114 A. M. runs in connection with train from New-Raven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal Road.

Expense Trains at 8 A. M. and 34 P. M. for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worvester and Boston, Connecticut Biver and Vermont Railroads. The 2 A. M. train connects at New-Haven with train of the New-London Road, to New-London Norwich, Stonington and Providence. The 3.30 P. M. to New-London and Providence. The 3.30 P. M. to New-London and Providence. The 3.30 P. M. to New-London and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Nangatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk sand Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Nangatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. Trains into New-York—Accommodation and Special—at \$4, 7 and \$3.50 A. M. needs and \$4 P. M., through from New-Haven. At \$4 A. M. and \$45 P. M., tron. Port Chester.

The \$3.50 A. M. needs and \$4 P. M., through from New-Haven. At \$4 A. M. and \$45 P. M., tron. Port Chester.

The \$4.50 A. M. receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads, at New-Haven. Beston at \$4 A. M. and \$4 P. M., through from an Springfield and Northern Railroads.

Expense Trains leave New-Haven on arrival of trains from Boston at \$1 and \$5.50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford) leaving Boston at \$4 A. M. and \$4 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-House and

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-House and tractival hotels. GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Sup't. New Haven, December, 1832.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.

Trains leave pier foot of Dunder and Suffern.

Express Train at 7 A.M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

MAIL Trains at 9 A.M. for all stations.

WAY Train at 30 P.M. for Permont and Suffern.

WAY Train at 30 P.M. for Delawars, via Jersey City,

Express Train at 5 P.M., every day for Dunkirk and

Buffalo.

Both Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the Lake

Shore Raitroads for Cleveland, and thence direct to Cincinnati; also to Sanduaky, Tolade, Monroe, Detroit and Chicago.

CHAS. RENOT, Supermisendent.

ROUTE-BUFFALO and NEW

NEW-JERSEY RAIL-ROAD.—NEW-TORK and PHILADELPHIA, direct—U. S. MAIL-TRESS LINES—Through in 4 hours—New-Jerses-initesed, via Jersey City, Invering New-York at 8 and 8 L. M., and 8 P. M., from foot of Courtlandtest Leaves hadelphis same hours foot of Courtlands at Leaves 15 for first-class and \$2 50 for second-class. BALTHORE, WASHINGTON and CHARLESTON result lickets sold in the above lines and characteristics.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD for PHILADELPHIA.

From Pier No. 1, North River, floot of Battery-place, at 12 welock, noan, by steamhost JOHN POTTER. Fare, at 12 welock, noan, by steamhost JOHN POTTER. Fare, by class cure, \$0; 2d class, \$2. Retorning leave Philadelphia from floot of Walmut-st, at 2 P. M. Emigrant Line steamhost ATLAS, from Pier No. 1, at 13 P. M. Fare, \$1.50.

DOCHESTER, LOCKPORT and NIAGARA

PALLS RAILROAD open to BUFFALO.—The most direct, quickest and cheapen route to Torouto, Hamilton and Canada West.—On and after TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1833, trains will leave Rochester for Buffalo and Niagars Falls as follows: 7.20 A M and 215 P M Returning train will leave Rochester for Buffalo and Niagars Falls as follows: 7.20 A M and 215 P M Returning train will leave Boffalo and Niagars Falls for Rochester at 7 20 AM, and 4 40 P.M. Pessengers for Buffalo will find this route superior in point of comfort to any other. The road is thoroughly built and equipped with entirely new cars and locomotives. The present to runinus of the Road in Buffalo is on the Terrace—the most central portion of the city.

WARREN COLBURN, Sup't.

Medical.

A LL MEN's BEARDS do not grow strong, and some don't grow at all, but all can have a fine Beard or Moustache in six weeks by using my Ougnent; it will not stain or injure the skin—this is a positive fact \$1 per bottle. Sent to say part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 33 Aun-st., Fowler's Buildings.

R. G. GRAHAM, No. 38 Ann-at, Fowler's Buildings.

DEAFNESS—NEW DISCOVERY.—LESpowerful, small, newly-invented Instrument for Deafnoss,
entirely different from all others,—to surpass anything of
the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced,—
being of the same color as the skin, is not perceptible. It
enables Deaf persons to hear distinctly at church, and at public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises
in the caus is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.

To prevent mistakes, be cautious and observe: only to
had at No. 51 Lispenard et. New-York, of F. F. BRUGMAN, only agent for America. All others are apurious
Price \$5, mailed to any place in the Union, the Canadas, &c.

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—Professor
INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—Professor
INVIGORATING ELIXIR or CORDIAL.—
THE EIGHTH WONDER of the BOTANIC WORLD.—
The invigorating Elixir and Cordial introduced into medical practice by the great chemist, physician and traveler. Dr. M. Morse, has for its basis an oriental herh first brought from the stony deserts of Arabia Petrus by that eminent pullosopher. The natives of that region are remarkable for their longevity, exemption from sickness and power of sustaining fatigue, all of which they attribute in a great degree to the use of the herb or plant referred to, which they universally chew, and sometimes smoke. On his return to Europe, after a long residence in the East, Professor Morse commenced experimenting with this wonderful natural production and the result of his labors is the Invigorating Elixir, which has been indorsed by the Medical Colleges of all the great cities of Europe as the best preparation extant for his.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the diseased, de bilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impured by sickness, the mostrong and relaxed organization is at once re-braced, re-vivified, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of hervous disease vanish together under its influence. The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility, becomes a new man. He stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously smak in gloom, of an almost idiotic spathy, becomes hight, buoyant and active; and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new, vigor, to his accustomed occupations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the rolled is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine heretofore supposed to have no existence.

A STIMULANT THAT ENTAILS NO REACTION.

Its force is never expended, as is the case with opium, alcoholic preparations, and all other excitants. The effect of these is brief, and NVIGORATING CORDIAL.-Professor

fluence upon the nerves, the mind, and the entire organisation.

It is the only infallible remedy yet discovered for Nervous, Head and Mind Complaints; it is the mental physic, long sought for, and never before found—the only natural agent that can "administer to a mind diseased." In cases of Neuralgia, Headaghe, Vertigo, Pain in the Nerves of the Face, and the various trains of Nervous Affections, it will produce a cure in an astonishing short period of time; and it will also remove Depression, Excitament, a Tendency to Blank, Rectlessness, Sleeplessness, Dislike of Society, Incapacity for Study or Business, Loss of Memory, Confusion, Oiddiness, Blood to the Head, Melancholy, Mental Debulity, Hysteria, Indecision, Wretchedness, Thoughts of Self-Destruction, Fear of Insanity, &c. It will increase and restore the appetite, strengthen the cancitated, renew the health of those who have destroyed it, induce centimal cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

duce centinual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FEMALES.

The unparalleled effects of this great restorative in all complaints incident to females mark a new ers in the annals of necticine. Thousands of stimulants have been invented—thousands of invigorants concocted—all purporting to be specified in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate conformation of woman render the liable. The result has herestofore been uniform. These nostrums have indeed imparted a nomentary vivacity to the nervous system, a transient and delusive visor to the muscles; but this flash of relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before, and the end has too often been utterly to paralyze the recuperative power of the nerves and the vital organization, and finally to destroy the unhappy settent. But in MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR is presented—as a phenomena in the materia medica hitherto unheard of—a stimulant without a reaction.

An appeal is made to

is presented—as a phenomena in the materia medica hitherto unheard of—a stimulant without a reaction.

An appeal is made in the woman of the medical hitherto unheard of—a stimulant without a reaction.

An appeal is made in the woman of the medical medica

Tremain very truly yours, H. A. WOOD, M. D.

THE MEDICAL JOURNALS

have not in a single instance that has been anthenticated, given their sanction to any other preparation for the above complaints. It has in many violent and desperate case effected radical cures after patients had been abandoned and their condition pronounced hopeless by medical practitioners of high professional character.

My office having been in a store where this Cordial was kept for sale for over three years, and my opportunities of sudging of its effects somewhat numerous, the vasidy increasing demand, and that without a single adectisement, tells for itself. I have seen a case of weakness which had resisted all treatment for over five years, both in this place and Philadelphia, and the person a fair candidate for sucide, radically cured with one dozen bottles. He had spont handreds without relief, and was cared with twenty-four dollars worth of Dr. Mowe's Gordial.

A. KENDALL, M. D.

A. KENDALL, M. D. C. H. RING, General Agent for the United States, No.
192 Breadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States.
It is put up in pint bottles, with the words Dr. Morse's
invigorating Corrisial blown in the glass. Price 33 per Botdie; two bottles, \$5; five bottles for \$12, and \$24 per doz.

N. B.—Important advice accompanying each bottle.

EECHES.-A large lot of healthy Leeches
for sale at low prices, by F. PATURBL & Co. No. 290

SANDS'S HOARHOUND COUGH SYRUP O-Only 12s cents. A delightful and sure remedy for Cough, Hoarseness, Coustimption, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at Sanda's Mammoth Drug Store, No. 71 James &

Water Enre.

HYDROPATHIC and HYGIENIC INSTI-TUTE, No. 15 Laight-st. Special department for fe diseases.

R. T. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor. DR. J. L. HOSFORD, Assistant.

THE N. Y. CITY WATER CURE, No. 184 12th-st., cer. University-pl. Ample accommodation for patients and boarders. O. H. WELLINGTON, M.D. OEO. H. TAYLOR, M.D.

Legal Notices.

CORPORATION NOTICE—SALE of PROPERTY for UNFALL TAXES.—Public actice is hereby given their a rate of property for unpaid taxes, will take place at Pathic Auction, at the Cury Hall, of the City of New York, or THUUS-DAY, the twough first day of April myst, at 12 octobs at most, and he centioned from day to day until the whole of said property he asold, and that the detailed statement of the property to be sool for capsel taxes as published in The Morning Courier and New York Requirer, a wempore granted and published in the Cut of News York. Detailed estatements in panephlet form, of the property to be soil, may be obtained by melling at the Countrylor's Office. Na 5 K all of Records.—Controller's Office, Na, 5 (193), jie 14tlawM*

ARARIAH C, FLAGO, Controller. N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

at the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims assisted JOSEPH REELER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with wonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her remaistuce, Na & Centre st., as the City of New York, on or better the seventh day of May next.—Dated New York, the South day of November, 1862.

105 Inwinds*

ELHABETH KEELER, Executive.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A CANCEL COLLEGE OF A STATE OF THE STATE OF

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro-I sate of the County of New York, notice is bettly given to all persons having chima against JOHN I. BETEVE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the name, with touchers thereof, to be subscriber, at her residence, No. 11 Thomas-st, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of March next. Dated New York, the crit day of Sept., 1882. CLURICE BSTEVE, a committeened, of Invigate Press.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Jesse C. the Charter of the Country of Kings, notice is beening area, according to law, to all persons having cheme against ROBERT. ANDERSON, has of the Town of Bushwick, Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the winches the col. to the Alizaney for sub-criter, WILLIAM RICHARDS, at No. 156 Grand et, in the City of Williamsquarph, on or before the 5th sky of May next—Dated, Nov 17, 1002.

662 Lawfand*

MATILIDA ANDERSON, Administratrix.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro rate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all yes some having claims against JOHN DARG, lets of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, in the rather lies, at her readence, No. 202 Spring et., in the Day of New York, on or before the 26th day of February 2021. — Dated, New York the 21st day of August, 1952.

MARTHA DARG, Administrateix.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—Hen

J. H. BALDWIN, Att'y, for Plaintiffs, SUPREME COURT, City and County of F. Walten, Israel Wood w. Engs and Samuel F. P. CUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—Philip W. Engs and Samuel F. Eace, ast William P. Walton, Izrael Wood and John A. Hartt.—Summus for a movey demand on contract.—To the definedants, Will.Liam F. Walton, and John A. Hartt. You are hereby assumed and required to answer the composint in this action, which was find in the office of the City at the City of the City at County of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1852, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said-composint on the subscribers, at their office, So. 14 Wallet, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, suchurary of the day of yould service; and if you fail to answer the and complaint within the time aforcessed, the plainted sin this action will take judgment against you for the sain of one hundred dellars, with intenent from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, besides the costs of this action, will need to the County of the County of the State of the State

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM CAIRNS,
Jt., and ANN ELIZA his wife, ver ROBERT STUART and
others.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of
Rew York, in the above entriled action, will be sold at public auction,
by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, under the direction and superintendence of the undersigned Referee, at the Merchants' Eschange,
in the city of New York on the minth day of February next, attwelve
o'clock, noon of that dry:
All and sinquist, the lots of land and premises in the city of New
York, being part and parcel of the estate of George Rapelle, decease
of, known as the "Gas-House Farm," and being known and desigmated, on the map of the said Glass House Farm, by the numbers 41
to 49, 64, 69, 70, 59, 147, 202 to 305, 307, 368, 307, 311, 312, 313, 315,
302, 325 to 332 304 to 3448, 345 to 361, 306 to 3691, 381 to 388, 411
to 416, 425 to 432, 435 to 361, 507 to 365, 667, 688, 734 to 865, 868
to 889, 1, 614 to 1057, 1, 670, 1, 671, 1, 1, 772, 1, 1, 624 to 1, 172, 1, 1, 64 to 1, 204,
all inclusive.

Also all those other parts of the said Glass House Farm, laid down on

e rear parts of suite block.
he centre line of the block.
Dated New York, January 18, 1853.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Re-

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

For The N. Y. Tribuse "SCIRE NEFAS."

San star that in the pallid skies Waiteth the dawning of the day, Give answer to my asking eyes, Hast thou the friend Death took away

And if, upon thy sapphire shore, Pale island in a paler sca, He whom our silent hearts deplore Dwells not, who solves my doubt for met

Oh! waning, waning winter moon, On thee I call, Reply, Reply, Thou who above the sleeping world Watchest like God's unslumbering eye! Sawest thou the sighing soul that fled

And left us lorn ? Or dost thou roll As coldly careless of the dead As of the loved and living soul ? Wild sea whose hungry billows roar

Did the dear soul above thee soar Unharmed, upon its doubtful way Pale morning sun, on yonder cloud Casting thy cold and ghastly light,

Unsated, seeking for their prey,

Do thy drear fames the spirit shroud Forever from our human sight? Oh! brother man, where'er thou art, If aught thou knowest, reveal it straight;

Here, with my trembling human heart, I long for answer early and late. Oh! mighty God, whose searching eyes

Our darkest doubts can comprehend, Hast thou no answer to my cries Except the answer of the End? CLARENCE COOK.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

History of New-Amsterdam.

ET PROF. A. DAVIS. The first Lecture of Prof. Davis, on the History of New-Amsterdam, or New York, as it was in the days of the Dutch Government," was delivered on Tuesday evening, before a full house, at Hope Chapel. The Speaker said : If, on the present occasion, I should not regale you with "apples of gold in pictures of silver." it will not be for want of merit in my subject "The Landing of the Dutch on Manhattan." It is pleas "The Landing of the Duties on Mannatan." It is pleased ant to enlightened minds to wander amid the fields of the past, when the light of life has vanished, for there they associate with the honored dead—with those from whom they derived the current of life that now flows in their voins. We would speak of the deeds of those worthy Dutch ancestors who laid the foundation for the emporium of a Republic more glorious than that of Rome. In our researches, we have not resorted to the shadowy realms of imagination for information, but to the pure fountains of truth. The Dutch were induced to come to the Western World about 1620 for the benefit of Commerce, to trade for fure, &c. The first colony came under the auspices of the greatest maritime nation then on the globe; then Holland had 20,000 ressels, and 100,000 seamen. The friend of Capt. John Smith was employed by a private association in London, to discover a North-west passage to China; after two unsuccessful enterprises. He returned to Holland for aid in a new eaterprise. He proposed to the East Italia Company to make the long desired discovery to India by the North. It was supposed it would be much easier for merchant vessels to go that way to Asia than by the Cape of Good Hope. The Amsterdam Chamber encouraged the enterprise and furnished the yacht Half Moon with 20 men. Little did the Amsterdam Chamber think of this generous act. In September, 1999, Hudson anchored at Sandy Hook. Sept. 12, Hudson anchored at Sandy Hook. Sept. 12, Hudson anchored to Holland. In 1611 Adrian Block and Hendrick Christiansen, came here and returned to Helland with two Indians. In 1614 they introduced to the Island the first inhabitate who came here to settle, they bulk a few hutson the scath side of the Island, but the sirst persons who came here for the purpose of Agricultural pursuit, arrived in 1624. Black bulk a fort on Castle Island below Albany, the same season he built a yacht. Governor's Island was then called "the Landing of the Ludined possession of the country from Dekw ant to enlightened minds to wander amid the fields of the past, when the light of life has vanished, for there they associate with the honored dead-with those from

Rev. Mr. Bogardus, supposed to have come over with Von Twiller, is the first Clergyman of whom we have any knowledge. The Walloons came here from the Southern provinces of Netherlands or Belgium and settled on Long Island, in the limits of Brooklyn; among their descendants are the Duryeas, the Luqueers, &c. The Weldensee, from the vale of Piedmont, arrived, and ettled on Long Island and this city. The Hugeeous of France, many of the persecuted in particular, came here. In 1633, Elkins came to trade with the Indians for furs, but Gov. Von Twiller forbid his entrance into the river, ordered his men ashore, and directed three guns to be fired in henor of his Majesty the Prince of Orange. Elkins ordered his men also to give three guns in honor of the British Sovereign, and then went up the river. The Director, enraged at the insolence of Elkins, erdered a barrel of wine; he took a bumper, and said to his men "those who love the Prince of Orange and see, imitate me in this and assist me in repelling the intruders." Elkins was successful in trading with the Indians, but his camp was broken up, and he was obliged to go on board his vessel, and compelled to return to England with a loss of furs to the smount of £5,000 sterling. Duties were first paid in New-Amsterdam in 1633. A mansion was built for the Governor, on the farm between Wall and Hudsands, which he should have entire control. Dr. Montague, the learned Hugenot, was one of his principal cite of the Indians of the Surands of New-Amsterdam in March, 1638, in one of the Government vessels of 260 turns. His first step was to organize a Council, of which he should have entire control. Dr. Montague, the learned Hugenot, was one of his principal officers; he gave him one vote to his two. Atavern which was built by Gov. Kleft, and stood at the head of Coentee-silp, was occupied for a City Hall. In January, 1633, the Dutch built a church in Gardenest, (now Exchange place,) and on entering that the other church passed into the heads of the English; the population at th

The lecturer, after having spoken of the events occurring in the times of the Dutch Governors, then spoke of occurences of a more recent date, connected with the subject. The lecture, throughout was listened

Affairs of the City Government. By S. R. SWERTMAN.

Mr. S. R. Sweetman delivered, on Thursday night, at Hope Chapel, an introductory lecture on the above subject. He said that in his present undertaking he was not moved by a desire to serve any party or seetion, his aim being the public good. If he considered there were abuses either in the State or City Government it was his right and duty to expose them. The Constitution of the United States declared in its preamble that Government is to promote the general welfare and for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and the people have a right to expect this from those whom they have entrusted with the administration of the laws and Government. The financial affairs of so large a community as that of New-York, were of great importance, and the citizens sught toknow for what pur-poses the enormous sums that annually flow into the City Treasury were expended, and what is the the City Treasury were expended, and what is the cause of our continually increasing revenue. This would principally form the subject of the lectures he intended to give on the afairs of the City Government, not only for the present and last year, but for the past ten years. For everything he said he would produce process, exhibit documents, give "chapter and verse," and then let the people ludge for themselves, draw their own conclusions and abape their future course. It was, he considered, most likely that he would make enquies for himself, in thus endeavoring to promote the general good among those who sow enjoy the privilege of feasting, fattening and getting rich at the expense of the citizens or those who lin former times had this privilege; but he did not want place, and popularity was not his izens or those who in farmer times had this privilege; bu he did not want place, and popularity was not his object. It may be that those who sport spendid equages, give fashionable and costly banquets, and who have risen to opulence on the unaccounted for proceeds of public taxation, would not be pleased, would endeavor to villify him and deny the truth of his statements, but he did not care for all this, he had the documents and would give them to the people, and he would show them that till they met and rallied, and combined, and elected honest men as their representatives in the State and City Governments—independent of political bias and trading demagogues, that they could not expect true reform or economy.

He contended that man was less corrupt in an uneivilized than in a civilized state—at least in such a City as

by respect. Still, it is my belief that the state of mar riage, whether regarded as a religious or a civil institu tion, or as a voluntary contract, is, take it all in all, the best and purest condition; that in the balance of its good and ill, its good greatly preponderats. The frequercy of divorces in our community, and the light estimate put upon the family compact by a large num ber of persons, unite to persuade me that there is no topic upon which I could better address you at this

Marriage is a sober fact to a few. But, to another class. it is a bewildering anticipation. The youth of both sexes regard it as a sort of fairy-isad, whereof " dis tance but lends exchantment to the view." They re gard it as a sort of "Dismond good Where no crude surjeit reigns."

They see some instances of unhappiness, and hear of many others—of quarrels, and disappointments, and dis agreements, and then separations. Yet these young enthusiasts look at marriage as that species of Seventh

a mighty sfair after aft? [Applease.] But the wife was mistaken. The Marriage ceremony, after all, be it as brief as a rosy rill, is a mighty transaction. It is charging the whole course of a person's life. New thoughts, new feelings, and new duties arise. If the change be fortunate, they will shine like stars on the change be unfortunate, it will be like the glocm of the occur, where the stormt-sseed bark has been wrecked, and our foundest bopes blasted forever. Marriage is no Epicurean dresm. It is happiness or misery. It is what Antonic, in Webster's play, took it to be. Some one asked him, What do you think of Marriage! He replied: "I look upon it not as Purgatory: it is either Heaven or hell: there is no third place in it." The motives for which people marry has a great deal to do with their after happiness. Some women marry to escape from home: some marry for a position of in society. And there are men who marry for equally absurd reasons. Some men marry for a "position" in a minima to hange a trinket around his neck, and behold it is a millstone! Some men marry for money. He who does so, has this silvantage: he can know what he gets. [Laughter] If a man can feed upon huaks, it is well for him to see that his trough is well filled. Then again there is great diversity of opinion as to the proper age to marry. I have my strong doubts whether very early marriages are advisable. It seems to me that a difference there should be, is not so easily decided. Nineteen years is too great a histus; fifteen will do. There is some very good advice upon this spinit in Shakspeare's Tweith Night, where the Duke says to Viola:

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"The dost provided the provided the provided the course, and the consequence is she obtains her ends. She urges her husband on to the murder of Dunean. She gains her crown; but she l

Shakspere's Twelith Night, where the Duke says to Viola:

"Thou dost speak masterly:
My life apout, young though thou art, thine eye Hath stay'd upon some favor that it loves:
Hath it not, boy!"

Fiscla—A little, by your favor.
Duke—What kind of woman is!!
Fiscla—Of your complexion.
Duke—She is not worth thee, then. What years l'faith!
Fiscla—About your years, my lord.
Duke—Too old, by leaven; let still the woman take
An elder than herself; so wears alse to him
So sways she level in her husband's heart.
For, boy, however we do praise ourselves.
Our fancies are more giddy and uniform,
More longing, wavering, sooner leet and worn.
Than women's are.
Fisida—I think it well, my lord.
Doke—Then let tay love be younger than thyself.
Or thy affection cannot held the bent:
For women are as roses; whose fair flower.
Being once display'd, doth fall that very hour.
Women should marry when between twenty and

Being once display'd, doth fall that very hour.

Women should marry when between twenty and thirty years of age, but nearer the former than the latter.

[Applause.] Lord Bacon says that a man finds himself seven years older after marriage. In this there is much truth. Even newly married persons, of proper years, must feel their weight bearing upon them like the lapse of time. There is one species of matrimony condemned—begging pardon for speaking of it here, should it appear personal to any, I refer to the wedding of the side to the young. This should never be. In Rome there was a strict law against it. This law, the Lex Papia, strictly forbid such marriages. There is much truth in the saying.

"May and December can never agree,"
Among the instigations to the commission of Matrimory, is Beauty. Now I think that beauty has much less influence with sensible men in determining Marriage, then is at first thought. Man wants a partner in whom he can feel that there will be something left after her beauty shall have departed. Still it would be folly to assert that beauty is to be wholly disregarded. For, as Keats has begantifully suns: Keats has beautifully sung : "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Paramount to all considerations of beauty, should ever be regarded, first, amiability; second, good pr.nciples; third, good sense; fourth, good breeding; and, fifth good education.

Passing on, the lecturer remarked that the introduction of steam among us, and the rapidity with which he locumotive whirls us over our journeys, had spoiled all the remance of wedding tours. There is no going to

the locomotive whiris us over our journeys, has spaces, all the remance of wedding tours. There is no going to Nisgara now-a-days by the slow stage coach, wherein you could enjoy the soft social converse of the honeymeon. Or, should you wish to go to Europe, you of course cannot go by a slow saling packet, but must take the wheel-propelled steamer. Indeed, so great is the change in this regard, that we might well exclaim, with Milton:

with Milton:

"Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste
Brought stone into the world—all our wo—
Sing, Heavenly misse."

After a few more remarks, the lecturer said that he
considered this to be the great blessing of Marrisgo—
that it does away with our selfishness; it delivers us
from the mere forms of mean and tunns; it endears both
parties, and turns a slavish drudgery into a free and joyous
service. Most properly has Marriage been said to be a
type of the union between the Church and our Lord.
And it has been well said, that as to Adam Paradise was
home, so to his descendants home is Paradise. [Applause.]

and City Governments—independent of political states and trading demaggues, that they could not expect. He contracided that many was sees corrupt in an unclivited than in a civilized rate—at least in such a City as New York, which was a byewed among all the other cities of the this it was only necessary to observe the conduct of our youth, and if you the corrupt of age must necessarily be as, for youth is not this first that become corrupt. They you the corrupt of age must necessarily be as, for youth is not this first that become corrupt. They you the corrupt of age must necessary be as, for youth is not this first that become corrupt. They you the corrupt of age must necessary, but he did not consider such at all necessary, but he did not consider such at all necessary, but he did not consider such at all necessary, but he did not consider such at all necessary, but he did not consider such at all necessary, but he did not consider such at all necessary, but he did not consider such at all necessary, but he did not consider such at all necessary, but he did not consider such at all necessary, but he did not consider such at all necessary, but he did not consider such at all necessary, but he did not consider such at all necessary, and the such at all necessary a cerning inc appearance of the earth at institute doc-formations were going on. The continent of America was ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean was principally islands. The islands of the Pacific were more nume-rous, and larger, than at present. After some further ro-marks upon the remarkable condition of the globe when coal was formed, the lecture closed smid considera-ble applicuse.

The Abuse of Fiction. BY REV. JOHN LITTLE. A lecture was delivered on Thursday even-

ing at St. Luke's Hall, in Hudson et., corner of Groveat , by Rev. John Larrie, on the subject of "The Abuse of Fiction." The Hall was well filled by the audience. The lecture required over an hour for its delivery, and was well received. He took the position that legitimate Fiction is capable of doing good. He referred, by way of example, to the Fiction which is found in parts of the Bible, to Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and similar works. But Fiction is capable of agreements, and then separations. Yet these young enthusiasts look at marriage as that species of Seventh Heaven promised by Mchammed to the faithful. It is not such thing. It is a state which requires great sacrifices and for these it gives nothing but love in exchange. Yet, as life is nothing without love, that life is the best condition. Many young persons entertain very erroneous ideas relative to the marriage state. I recoilect reading an anecdote once related by Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, in one of his Free Soil speeches, to this effect. "A couple came to me one night, and wished most to under them in wedlock. I consented to perform the comments which are injurious, glosers cril with the language of beauty, and so ingeniously blends that which is condemnable, in its characters, as often most improperly to lower the standard of virtus and proposely. And to the woman. "Do you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" Certainly, he replied, "I came here for that purpose!" And to the woman: "Do you take this man to be your wedded wife?" Certainly, he replied, "I came here for that purpose!" And to the woman: "Do you take this man to be your wedded wife?" Certainly, he replied, "I came here for that purpose!" And to the woman: "Do you take this man to be your wedden wife?" Certainly, he replied, "I came here for that purpose!" And to the woman: "Do you take this man to be your wedden wife?" Certainly, he replied, "I came here for that purpose!" And to the woman: "Do you take this man to be your wedden wife?" Certainly, he replied, "I came here for that purpose!" And to the woman: "Do you take this man to be your wedden wife?" Certainly, he replied the replied with the section of the woman to be your wedden with the woman to be your wedden with the section of the language of beauty, and so ingentiate his condemnable, in its characters, as often most improperly to lower the standard of virtus and proposely to lower the standard of virtus and proposely to lower the standard of virtus and proposely to lower the st perversion, and has, by its abuse, been rendered the

play, or acute analysis of the various characters therein contained. He remarked that the ordinary reader of Shakspere requires little sid or comment from the critic. Still, it may enable us to grasp its various beauties the mere easily, if we refresh our memories by glancing for a mement at the play which we are about to read. Shakspeare is a great moral teacher. In Macbeth, he has eminently displayed this power. We here see depicted, with great fidelity, the good and the evil in our nature. But Macbeth is no common murderer. He appears to have been originally an honest and a noble man—giving utterance to the purest and the noblect thoughts. Yet, he has ever one besetting weakness—Ambution! It is ambition that besets him, and defiles his mind with blood to obtain his ends. But he never poses his original character. That was, throughout, a great mind, struggling with its weakness.

Lady Macbeth is made of a sterner mold. She is reckless; and the consequence is she obtains her ends. She urges her husband on to the murder of Duncan. She gains her crown; but she lives a miserable life thereafter, being haunted with "thick coming fanctes," and horrible visions of danger. But the most striking personages in this play are those unearthly beings whose supernatural agency urges on, and forms the destiny of Macbeth. It has been said that the arts they used assumed the form and power of murie.

Such are some of the chief points presented of Macbeth. Ishall endeavor to individualize the characters by the sid of that power, for which Shakspere ever wrote, and which has ever furnished the glorious interpretation to all others.

After naming the various characters in the play, the lecturer then proceeded to its reading, which he went through with in a highly creditable manner, evincing the most thorough acquaintance with his subject, and holding the undivided attention of his auditory for upwards of an hour and a half.

The next lecture of this course will be delivered this evening, by Rev. H. N. Hudson. Subject: "The

The next lecture of this course will be delivered The next lecture of this course. Subject: "The this evening, by Rev. H. N. Hudson. Subject: "The Right Sources of Moral and Political Know PORTRAIT OF MR. DISRABLE.-There is a de

this evening, by Rev. H. N. Rudson. Subject: "The Right Sources of Moral and Political Knowledge."

PORTRAIT OF MR. DISRAELL—There is a decided character about the whole external of Mr. Disraeli, yet it is most difficult to determine in what it especially consists. The first impression conveyed to your mind, as, with clothes shaped apparently with too much care for effect, and those long flakes of carling black hair that can hardly be distinguished from the ringlets of a woman, he walks hastily, with a solf-absorbed sir, and a quick, short, shutting gait, toward his seat, is that of an effectinate, nay, simust an emasculate affectation. There eseems to be a dandylsm, not merely of the body, but of the mind also. We usually associate the idea of pride with an erect cheet, a lofty gase, a hanteur of hearing. Strange to say, Mr. Disraeli's bearing produces the same impression, from a totally opposite cause. He has an habitual stoop, and there is that in his bearing and carriage which might be mistaken for hamility. He has also an air of self absorption, which does not spipear natural; rather it seems to arise from an affected indifference to the gaze or the observation of others. It is not the less pride, though not of the most noble order. You can see glimpses of an evidence that self-cateems to atranger to his mind.

In spite of the assumed stolidity, you may detect the self-constraint and the furtive regards of a very value man, who is trying to appear as if he were not vain at all. Although his eyes are do wheat, they have not the downcast look of modesty, but rather of a sort of super-cilicuences, which is the most striking expression on the tace. He seems to book down, because he considers it to much trouble too look up. But a further study leads you to think that your first impressions have been erroneous. You see that the intellectual proponderates in Mr. Disraeli's organization, and, by disgrees, you begin to believe that he is as much absorbed as he seems to be. Like Sir Robert Peel, he appears to isolat

A correspondent of The London De Notes writes thus of Lord Westmoreland, the English

Ambassador at Vienna, who makes pretensions to the

Ness writes thus of Lord Westmoreland, the English Ambassador at Vienna, who makes pretensions to the character of a composer:

An extreme intimacy existed between his lordship and the late Prince Schwarzesburg. England's bitterest enemy; and so eminently the enemy of England's once Foreign Secretary, that when the news reached Vienna of Lord Palmerston's dismissal from the councils of Lord John Russell's government the Prince gave a grand reception in honor of the glorious event! No English private gentieman with a grain of propriety or prachenes in his character would have appeared, even upon the most pressing invitation, at a reducion thus ostentationally given on such an occasion. The British Envoy Extraordinary, however,—who ought in his public capacity to have represented and inforced Lord Palmerston's policy, and who, in his private capacity, owes to Lord Palmerston not only his own place, but that of his son, (just before promoted)—not only assisted at the Schwarzenburg rejoicing, but gave an entertainment in return.

Lord Westmoreland's regard for the prince was so intense that even the grave could not quench it, for, as you pointed out at the time, his lordship thought is not undignified or improper to leave his post at Vienna—that of a Protostant ambassedor—in order to conduct in person a mass (said to be of his own composing) for the repose of Prince Schwarzenburg's soul in a Catholic church at Prague.

Judging from this dangerous intimacy, and from the acts and omissions of Lord Westmoreland during his short career in Vienna, it is not at all a strained inference to surmise that he has derived his rule for conducting the affairs of his mission less from his own Government than from that of Austria. He has bowed to nearly overy outrage against the liberty of the British subject which has been perpetrated in the Austrian dominions. Since his lordship's musical abilities have been transferred from Berlin to Vienna, more than a dozen cases of wrong perpetrated by the Austrian Government upon British su

THE HUNGARIAN STRUGGLE.—Every success

The Hungarian Struggler.—Every successessive light throws on this subject reveals new facts the norable to that country. The misrepresentations about the nature and causes of the struggle have been amply refuted by the official statements of Mr. Blackwall, published in the parliamentary Blue Books on Hungary, and by the documents carefully corrected and reviewed in the volumes of Mr. Blies, the American Charge D'Affaires at Vienns. After the publication of the facts by such importial men, it is impossible to maintain the charge uttered by the enemies of the Hungarians that they oppressed the Sciavonians and Wallachs, and attempted to preserve a fendal domination over the lower classes against the more liberal tendencies of the German keiser and his bureaucratic minions. The ovents have proved that all the promises and constitutions granted in Vienna were but traps for the public, without any other aim than to divert the general interest from the Hungarians, who, after having in parliament legally won their freedom, had risen manfully to oppose the encroaciments of the perjured controlling Government, which left no means unived to establish full despetism on the ruins of constitutional liberty.

Austria does not change; the tragedies of Bohemia here been reducted in Hungary, after an interval of two centuries. The nation was forcibly drives to arms, and the blood of thousands was solide, that absolution might be established by force, and that no constitution might be established by force, and that no constitution might be established by force, and that no constitution might be established by force, and that no constitution might be beginning. Insurared by the promises and patriotic declamations of Ban Jellachich, the Creatians became the tools of the Court. After their unprovision attack on Hungary, they had always to sustain the brunt of the strife, and, in reward for their surfaces and illactived to the experice of German officials. They had found it unbearable that their representatives had to speak Hungarian

Judge William Coursey died at the sidence of Gov. Coursey, in Little Rock, Ark, on 19th ult.